SMALLPOX.

VARIOLA, VARIOLOID AND VACCINIA.

The Diseases As They Were, Incurable; As They Are Now, Curable-The Treatment-The Epidemic As It Is To-Day in This City-Boundaries of the Infected District.

Much has been said and written about the prevalence of smallpox in this city. Some people look apen its existence as one of those terrible curses which Eugène Sue made the deathless companion of the Wandering Jew. Let us take a calm and accurate survey of this loathsome pestilence which medi cal authorities pronounce to be at once an epidemic and a contagion, and see if the dangers apprehended by too susceptible persons are grounded upon

reasonable anticipations.

Smallpox has always afflicted this community. There has not, says so eminent a sanitary authority as Dr. Harris (concurred in by Dr. Morris), been a week in the last ten years when this evil has not prevailed in one stage or another. It is not, however, always for the public to know that such is the fact, and the reasons are as numerous as they are paipably sensible. In the first place the profession looks upon smallpox as a disease, in its virulence, in its fatality and in its obstinacy to medical treat ment, that has had its day. And now any physician who has attended smailpox patients since the disease has passed almost completely under medical control will state that its virulence is measured by its loathsomeness; that its fatality is as rare as in cases of most any organic disease typical of these latitudes, and that the obstinacy has yielded to the concentrated experience of the medical profession, covering many years when the nature of the aliment was unknown, when its symptoms were but imperfectly understood, and when its treatment was violent and unsatisfactory. In view of these reader is asked to consider smallpox as it is.

The symptoms generally introduce themselves in the form of a fever of the typhoid characteristics. Then the victim deteriorates into prostration. His stomach rejects food, his system throws off the ordinary articles consumed, and to seed and stimu Formerly at this stage of the disease it was cus tomary to keep the patient confined, to surround thus augment an aiready dangerous sickness. Or course such a mode of procedure invariably resulted in dash, and the subject who recovered was a marvel. But valuable experience in public hospitalsfor here slone have the strange caprices of the sease been observed and almost completely baffind-did much to disclose the absurdity of adding tovered medicines to a fever itself; and the learned doctors, having made this discovery, got down on their professional ha was and knees and tumbled a very clumsy somersault, and commenced to treat smallpox in a diametrically opposite manner.

It was about this time that all the undertakers must have failed, as relate to by a no less distinguished authority than Eunch ausen, who declared that the physicians of the world Laving been invited to dine in a balloon, decomposed into their natural and elemental sendencies, and went on on a spree through space, leading mankind without their wondrous windom. Once in the douds they doubtiess improved the opportunity and store. away much ethereal wisdom. However this may be, of late years it is true that the medical authorities of this city have accomplished much toward the cure of the disease. Instead of heating and smothering a patient, they now try to soothe him by cooling orinks: they try to purify him and give him fresh air, and not to make him inhale the products of his own contagion, increasing, as it naturally would, the activity of the poison, and inoculating even what little might remain uncontaminated.

Then it is the work of the physician to stimulate, and by gentle remedies to baild up the system, broken down and shattered by terrible fevers. The pastules are not such great evils in themselves. except, of course, as destroyers of beauty; and to this degree they are frequently the very extreme in their action, as every one knows. It is, perhaps, one of the most curious facts connected with prostitution that many of the girls are marked, and that the superficial favages of smallpox have shorn them of their outward charms, and have therefore driven them upon the town. When these loathsome sores

their outward charms, and have therefore driven them upon the town. When these teathsome sores give out their excretions then begins the greatest physical debility. The actual consumption of parts of the body, the invasion of muscles, membranes and itssues, the condition of the blood, the contemptions signed of the grave if ne is not treated with the science which experience has developed as necessary. The subject is cooled as stated, his susceptibilities are discovered and his weakness is conquered, if possible. Two weeks remove him from denger or seal his fate in death. If he dies it is from exhaustion. A patient who recovers has his body overspread by the eruptions which assume their most revolting form, after which the pus dries up. This is about the eighth or ninth day, it is a period of great danger, superinduced by weakness, by the general effects of the disease, and is indeed a critical moment.

But a short time clapses and there are fresh evidences of danger. If an accident occur, then the vicilm's life is jeopardized, he goes into decline and the disease terminates his life. Usually the eighth or ninth day after the pustules have ceased to flow there is another critical point to be weathered, and if this evolution is performed successfully life is also the critical point to be weathered, and if this evolution is performed successfully life is also the critical point to be weathered, and if this evolution is performed successfully life is also the green of the single of the indection of the pustules have ceased to flow there is another critical point to be weathered, and if this evolution are proposed to constitutional disorders have specific remedies; but with varioia they are only generic. The short time which is occupied by its ravages renders coolness of judgment, accuracy of diagnosts and rapidity of execution imperative in the physician. Hence it is a malady wherein many mistakes are inevitable; yet from what has been said it will be evident that it is not more serious than many other regular dis

SMALLFOX AND THE BOARD OF ENALTH.

The Board of Health has boidly grappled with the disease, and Dr. Harris and his chief cierk, Mr. Norton, have watched it with sieepless eyes. They know overy case occurring in the city and follow it through all its varying changes. Dr. Harris has sole charge of the epidemic, and, practically, he is the Board of Health. No distinction is made between the disease in its worst forms and varioloid—its midest type; and in the statisties given this should be remembered.

HISTORY OF THE PRESENT CONTAGION.

in its worst forms and varioloid—its milest type; and in the statistics given this should be remembered.

In the fall of 1868 Dr. Harris addressed a communication to the Board or Health predicting the epidemic as it now prevails in this city. San Francisco was then suffering from the scourge, and its evils were also loosed on transatiantic shores. Gradually its began to travel eastward, and from Europe westward. It seemed inevitable. Dr. Harris feared it from both directions, and his fears were unely and, the sequel shows, founded by acute discrimination. Soon yessels came over the bar and enigrants brought with them gifts of misery—a stock of contagion; not the boon they sought in western homes, but the doom they found in western graves. The public became agitated and the Board acted as the doctors recommended. Over 10,000 posters plastered the public places of the city inviting the poor to places where free vaccination could be enjoyed at the hands of paid physicians. The public schools were looked after, the rich were advised to consult their family physicians, and to all classes the onnes of prevention was weighed out, and where necessary the pound of cure.

In the month of May, 1808, the Board appointed a corps of sixty doctors, whose duty it was made to vaccinate the people. They were provided with raccine, and the virus was of the best quality; not from people at all inoculated with diseases of the subjects who furnism the most of the vaccine; and care was taken, as it is now, that they had healthy paretts.

In the month of June last 20,000 people were cared.

in the month of June last 30,000 people were cared or in this manner by the Board of Health. Healdes for in this manner by the Board of Health. Besides to the almost incredible number, citizens generally, who became alarmed at the dangers apparently in store, solicited the disease of vaccinis. The result of this treatment was immediate and gratifying. The contagion decreased; its fieros grap relaxed from the forms of the poorers classes, and hopes were entertained that it was a thing of the past. The following figures show the utility of vaccinities.

month, but a sign to the ling:—
ting:—
Cases in September... 69 Cases in October..... 38 THE AVERAGE CASES.
The treatment of smallpox by the Board has been

instantaneous and imperative. A case is reported; it comes before Dr. Harris; the particulars are travesticd; the saintary inspector of the district where in the viettim resides is notified by felegraph to make a visit; he complies; the patient is isolated; every resident of the block is vaccinated; no persons get access to the victim save the nurse and physician, and the case is under medical control. If possible he is sent to the hospital. If upon a business thoroughfaire he is removed at the expense of life. This is the way, it is quick, comprehensive and wise.

Total.... Thus about one in every ten only pays the extre

Thus about one in every ten only pays the extreme penaity.

Dr. Harris carefully maps down the cases as they occur, and he has covered the topography of the island with marks of festering sores, so that the contagion progresses under his analytical eye. The arrangements as they exist in his office are as perfect as they can be made. If mistakes occur it is not by negleck.

Since January 1 there have been over two hundred cases in this city below Fourteenth street and east of First avenue. This is the largest number known for years, and is truly appaining—so far as there is any occasion for ainrim at all. The deaths have been about fifty-two. Connected with these figures is the gratifying fact that it prevails only among recent sungrants, who cannot be said to have yet domiciled themselves in America. It rages in its very middes forms, and most of the cases are varioloid. At this nour there are about 175 cases in this city. From its effects twenty-two died iast week, and up to Thursday night only nine, a great diminution.

THE LOCALITIES INFECTED.

week and up to Thursday night only nine, a great diminution.

THE LOCALITIES INFECTED.

When the HERALD reporter asked Mr. Norton as to the geography of the contagion, he threw out his arms and said "Right over there," fronting from the Mott street palace to the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. It is raging in some portions of the Teuth ward. It belongs to the German. He owns the disease exclusively. The schools of the city are not in the slightest

the disease exclusively.

The schools of the city are not in the slightest danger.

Every street from East Houston street to Fourteenth street, east of First avenue, is dangerous ground. This is the smallpox territory, and this fact is published for the first time. It is fair to easy that no public thoroughfare has a single case. Thus the traveling population is in little danger.

The Commissioners of Charituss and Correction reported 372 cases up to October 1, 1809, and their rabors continue with despatch. Besides the localities laid down cases exist in East Seventeenth street and Elizaboth street. Victims residing in other parts of the city are rare.

PANGERS TO THE PUBLIC.

Isolation and the smalpox hospital do not afford perfect protection, as is well known. The Heralin has recorded several cases where the patients escape, or being afflicted without the knowledge of the authorities, ride in the street cars, come in contact with others, and thus parade about as fell destroyers until discovered. The extent of fatal contagion that is spread in this way it would be a hazardous experiment to estimate, but is is doubtiess learful, and there is no expedient possible to prevent it. As one of the risks incident to every-day line it must be encountered.

A SCENE AT THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The engineer's office is room 47. His assistant arrived in due season yesterday morning, threw away the stump of a cigar, off with his overcoat, dropped his cane, stood his beaver on end and settled down to his dess. There were two other occupants of the room, people well advanced—Germans.

"Are you waiting to see the engineer?"

"No speak Eaginsal," replied the woman.

"What is the matter with him?" pointing to the man covered with pustules.

man covered with pustules.
"Smallpox!" Exit overcoat, beaver and cane with the late arrival.

Another head is pushed into the room. "Thunder! Another need is pushed into the room.

Smallpox! A darned sname to bring it here:"

Again the door creats on its hinges; a brief survey of the apartment is made, and another quick de-

Dr. Harris passes into the contagious presence, smiles a little, examines, givos a scientific wink and pronounces it a beautiful case. Meanwhile there is a pailor in many faces, caused, doubtless, by the feeling that those faces may some day be indented with a deeper pailor. The doctor, however, has the arms bared, and Dr. Post—a post delivian—plays with a sarpedged weapon upon susceptible flesh, and the endan-ered are prepared for a brief turn at vaccinia. That is all—sofs?

CASES IN HUNTER'S POINT.

Smallpox recently broke out in Hunter's Point. The fact became known to Dr. Harris, who thamsdiately telegraphed to Dr. Carpenter, the inspector of that district, who made a visit to the premises, in Ferry street, near the river, and ascertained the following facts: parture.
Dr. Harris passes into the contagious presence,

Ferry Street. Real following facts:

A lady, with a sister suffering from the disease at the smalpox Hospital, wast to see the patient. She returned, and he a few days some of her children were taken with the disease. Soon after her five children were and to we yet accordance to the solid for the solid for the suffering the suffered only in the milder forms. A lady residing in the same block was nize taken. There has been one death, and Dr. Harris easys that there will be seen one death, and two physicians live within three miles from one. But two physicians live within three miles of the foculty, and this makes the supervision of the gift of the control of the health authorities. The population of the riliaes thoroughly vascelnates, and the public schools in no danger. To great further apreading earboile acid has been used in legge quantities, the houses have been cleaned, the clotting purious or deservoyed. Smallpox is confined to the outs occarity named. Dr. Harris closes his report to the Hourd of discatin as colows:—"All that is needed to that the public in that village should look well to the needy poor and to the duty of vaccination."

EARRIS Sanitary Superingendent.

public in that vinage show."

to the duly of vaccination."

E. MARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.

Conclusion.

Yesterday morning there was a diminution of seventeen cases reported to the Board of Health, twenty having been made known on Thursday and three on Friday. This books as though the evil were lessening. It only remains to be said of the epidemic that at no time have the authorities felt more confident of their ability to suppress it than now. The sanitary inspectors, experienced and skilful practitioners, are ready to respond at the click of the sentiary inspectors, experienced and skilful practitioners, are ready to respond at the click of the telegraph; vaccine of the purest quality is abundant; Dr. Harris stands at his post with urcless viginance and gives personal attention to every case.

The Doctor has figures, symptoms, stages, tendencies and results at the tip of his tongue. Despatch is employed where any one is afflicted, and felograms are hourly flying to all parts of the contegious district. It is a great triumph that smallpox has not moved from the Tenth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, whither it has been kept quarantined; that it has not invaded the higher classes, but has been imprisoned with the people who unwittingly originated it in this city—the German emissis.

Farls now suffers as well as New York. For the

tingly originated it in this city—the German emipriss now suffers as well as New York. For the
fourteen Week's Shding January 1, 1876, there were
270 deaths in that metropolis—more than double the
number in New York. London had thirty-four
deaths in the same time. The epidemic is under
muca better control in this city than in either of the
two capitais named—the proportion being in this
city one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and in London
entry one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and in London
one death to every ten cases and not
in the same time. The proportion touching the
future of smalipox in New York must rest, to a
great extent, on speculation. Yet it is believed, and
the reader can judge for himself, that there is no
cause for general alarm. Fears are very naturally
aroused from the existence of 175 cases, but they are
so mild in degree that a small mortality only is expected. Still, citizens should be on their guard.
They should avoid the localities mentioned above.
They should avoid the localities mentioned above.
They should be observant as to whom they touch, as
to personal contact in street cars and not indulge in
undue excesses of any nature. It is consoling to
know that there are fresh preezes, cold temperatures and an invigorating season, constituting one
of the best anudoses to this unclean contagion which,
in one of its whimsical turns, has settled in our community.

Smallpox in West Thirty-fulrd Street. Yesterday about half-past one a lady residing at No. 434 West Thirty-third street reported to the Twentieth precinct that her servant girl was very ill with the smallpox. The sergeant notified Dr. Har-ris, who at half-past two telegraphed that he would send a carriage to convey her to hospital. This is the first case reported in this ward.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE ACCUT.

Speccesfed Experiments at the Hoosac Tunnel (From the Springfield Republican, Jan. 29.) Captain Von Schelika and Lieutenant Von Dittmar, both of the Prussian army, and the latter the lovesfor of the explosive known as dualin, have been giving a practical test of its quality at the Hoosac tuning a practical test of its quality at the moosac tunnel, which has proved very successful. The experiments included trials of its power upon rocks, simply placing a few ounces on the surface and covering it with dirt, upon a boulder in the open field, the hole being drilled in the usual way and the dualin lightly tamped in, and in the regular work of the tunnel, at the west and central shaits. In every instance the explosive did all that is claimed for it and proved used is powerful agent for breaking things. The same weight of the dualin is more effective than introglycerine, while it is also considerable cheaper, and is absolutely sait in the handling. Its obvious advantages over glycerine are so great that a considerable quantity of it has been ordered already, and it is probable that it will soon be exclusively used by the Messar. Shanley in their work on the tunnel. Its great advantage is in the safety with which it can be used, even allowing for accident or carelessness. While possessing many of the properties of glycerine, it is so prepared and combined with other substances as not to be exploided by concassion—indeed, when not confined and fire is applied to it it does not explode, out simply burns, heatenant Dittmar brought over with him from Germany 100 pounds of bualin in a carpet-bag, and we are sure he would not have treated introglycerine in that confidential manner. There have a ready been numerous fatal accidents from glycerine at the tunnel, and any explosive that will be a real poon to the workmen, if to no one eige. nel, which has proved very successful. The experi-

A WOMAN'S RETALIATION.

The Recent Cowhiding Affray in Jersey City.

Playing the Lover and Tyrant Alternately-The Victim Placed in a House of Prostitution-Both Parties Arrested.

An account was published in Wednesday's HERALD of the cowhiding of a young blood, named Charley Phillips, of Jersey City, by a girl, named Libby Wilson. who was employed in a dollar store, on Newark avenue, in that city. The father of Phillips keeps a store near this establishment, and the intimacy which sprung up between young Phillips (who is not over twenty years of age) and Libby, who is four years younger, resulted in that which always brings remorse and shame, and, in nine cases out of ten, utter ruin. Still Libby loved bim, but with a stronger and more passionate love than that felt by Charley, who soon ecame tired of her, and, as she states, he induced her to enter a house of prostitution in New York. tion to tyranny, and not many nights ago he seized her by the throat and almost choked her. Even this him, till at length the measure of crueity and cold-heartedness became filled, and the outraged giri became desperate. She thirsted for re-venge, more, however, with the view of effecting a change in his conduct towards her than to inflict on him any bodily harm. She banished every thought of shooting or Stabbing him, and on last Monday night she lay in wait for him, armed with a cowinde, at South First street, Jersey City, where she soon met him and laid on the hide unsparingly. Man is always a coward when he confronts an injured woman, and the fellow ran off in terror to his father's house. Meeting a police officer he induced him to take her to the station and place her in the lodgers' department for the night.

The young girl was accordingly taken to the police station, and after reflecting on her conditions for some time she believed that she was detained as a common prisoner, and she watched an opportunity to escape. The occasion presented itself in the entrance of a man, who was bleeding profusely and who was followed by a large crowd. Libby mingled with the crowd as a spectator and shipped out. She made her way over to New York, where she stopped with some friends; for her family had discarded her on account of her disgrace. The affair caused a little excitement and a great deal of gossip in Jersey City. she banished every thought of shooting or stabbing

on account of her disgrace. The affair caused a little excitement and a great deal of gossip in Jersey City.

Yesterday morning Phillips procured a warrant for the arrest of Libby on the charge of aunoying and interfering with him. She was soon after arrested and locked up. A few humane individuals who sympathized with her in her misfortune went to the station and had her placed in the lodgers' apartment instead of the cell. She recited her tale of woe, giving the details of the first successful attempt to despoil her of her virtue, her subsequent residence in a house of ilifame at his solicitation, and his adding insult to injury by taking from her for his use the wages of ner infamy. She remained imprisoned for six bours when her father appeared and tendered bail for her appearance. Then came the hour of retailation. She procured a warrant for the arrest of Punitips on the charge of seducing her on the night of the 28th of February, 1569, in the store where she had been employed, on Newark avenue. The alleged seducor was arrested and detained for examination. He is rather small, beardless, and has a very boyish appearance, but with an air of what indulgent mothers call wildness." He has got into a "little scrape"—nothing more—but it is a scrape which contains a vorume of instruction for every man who has a sister or a daughter. The case will come before the Grand Jury, and if the revelations on the trial will have the effect of opening the eyes of fathers and mothers to the analogies that bees their chirdren some good.

PLAYING A "SKIN" GAME.

A Sharper Snapped by Wholesale Dealers-A Heavy Specimen of Rogues' Literature - A Cincinnati Firm Ventilated.

A tall, gentlemanly looking man, aged thirty-five, of good address and much pluck, was caught up yesterday by officer Peter O'Donnell, of the Second precinct, on a charge of wholesale swindling, opposite 178 William street. The police had been on the lookout for such a man, and officer O'Donnell knew he had his man.

The prisoner gave his name as Rodney M. Pon roy, of Cincinnati, and his profession as a boot and shoe merchant. He summarized his personal history beyond this limit into baving lived with a any clue that might lead to further disclosures. The parties victimized are numerous, but only the following cases are definitely in the hands of the police up to the present:-

Charles Hanselt & Co., importers of skins, No. 178 William street, received an order from this man for \$700 worth of boots and shoes, which were duly forwarded. He then represented himself as the bayer of G. W. Taylor, No. 218 Church street, Philadelphia. When their agent called at this address he found boxes. James M. Burt No. 23 Park row, also forwarded to his order \$258 worth of the same class of goods. Three days ago he obtained of Elisha Crowell, No. 6 Coentles ellp, mackerel and cod to the amount of \$299 76. The day following he obtained of Buttershell & Co. tea value for \$728 44.

THIEVES' LITERATURE. On Mr. Pomeroy's person there were found several etters which ought to be closely studied by the poletters which ought to be closely studied by the police, as they afford clues to much myst errous crime.
From am ong these we publish the following naive
specimen of the free and easy in morals and literature. There was a genuine business man, named
Rodney M. Pomeroy, in Cincinnati, but he is at present in Washington as an agent employed to superintend the bill for the reduction of the tax upon
leather:—

ÜINCINNATI Jan 11th 1870

ent in Washington as an agent employed to superment the differithe the bill for the reduction of the tax upon leather:

To T. A. Taleot Esqt Hoffman Hous New York
DEAR SIR—Yours of the 9th just at Parkersburg was duly received this A M at breakfas—t Every thing seems to be working very smoothly in these parts at present. I purchased chairs yesterday they were sent me in without a murmar invoice no stamp and no one in yesterday but a man to get an adverstisment for directry, today I hav ben favored with two thus far store man was very anxious to collect his bill or even a part of it seames to be very hard up. Tassens McHillip man was in to see me had a very lengty intereven with him says they have had a great number of inquiries as to who kodney M. P. was he was mutch less impurtant than most of these fellows are said people here thought it very strangs that thair was one R M P going out of buts and another wone comeing in they sent thair man that writes up has books to see me and if ever I taked smooth and plaid the gent and put men wright by off their gard I think I have done it with these fellows thair daily reports are only surcoulated mong the subscribers to this office. I have them and they are indeed amissing Rodney M. P. is not reported at all and will not be for the presant. I told them we were not buying anything in this market, and probaly all you would buy east would be of those who would no us, and when you returned you would cail and see them they seamed very well satisfied and departed like jentlemen. I don't think they are very snarp. Called on Meyers &C at thair boording place they seems to be all right have got thair safe in and all ready for business. Hope you will not break down any more thay are to work our signes & say they will have them up this week. Everything in all rite at the bouse nine borders come yesterday A young man called and asked for Mr P when the agency were in said he was with you at the St. Nicholous & thought he would eath & see when you were going to open yrun Kay like da more at present

The other letters are signed A. B. Van Smenter and Abraham. Mr. Fomeroy expressed an opinion that he could not be hanged for anything he could

CALIFORNIA GOLD. -The Atta California gives the California Gold.—The Alla California gives the the mining statistics of California for 1859, and says there was no important change since 1868, except a slight decline in placer productions, the precise amount of which is not ascertainable, and a slight increase in the yield of the quartz mines. The treasure exports were \$37,287,117 and the receipts were \$51,226,769, including about \$12,000,000 from Novada, \$4,132,065 imports and \$3,042,840 prought by coast steamers, mostly from Oregon and Idano. This leaves about \$22,000,000 as the product of the State of California, and about \$47,095,000 produced in all the Pacific States and Territories. One of the chief events of the year has been the resumption of profitable work on the Mariposa estate, which had not produced enough to pay expenses for the last five years.

A nephew of the late President Pierce was arrested through mistake as the embezzier of \$500,000 from a Pennsylvania babob lately, and the little matter was settled by his receiving \$15,000 indemnity for his solied honor.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

LIVING LIGHT.

Lecture by Professor R. Ogden Doremus—The Universe Scientifically Considered—Spectral Analysis—The Marvels of Chemistry. The fine new hall of the Young Men's Christian

nue, attracted many intellectual and deeply interested ladies and gentlemen to hear the third address of Professor R. Ogden Doremus upon the marverious chemical properties of the globe. The pro-fessor's wide popularity, his distinguished eminence as a scientist and chemist, his identification with the Philharmonic Society, and his extensive social ac quaintance, drew together as enoice an audience as seidom gathers in New York. The stage was flied by an enormous battery of 256 cups of the capacity of agailon and a haif each, by glass retorts, magnets of great power, prisms, reflectors, lenses, maps, ments incident to a fair explanation of the subject. The ladies were numerous. The toilets were elegant and the exhibition of chemical details practically passed off with success. At eight o'clock Professor Doremus advanced and spoke substantially as fol-

Laniss and Gentlemen:—At our first interview I had the honor of presenting to you the arguments of modera science in favor of the benief that our word, in common with any are the benief that our word, in common with any are stellar system and the whole of the visible universe, was originally in a light, heat, electricity, &c.,—were in a latent condition. This remarkably coincides with the terse statement in the dirst chapter of Genesis,—whithout form and void and darkness on the face of the deep. At the second lecture I demonstrated by experiment, that when elements associate themselves, ingut and heat are copiously evolved, and therefore claimed that the first progressive step from the chaotic condition must have been the universal didasion of light and its associated lorees throughout immensions. It is also moder feed that the first progressive step from the chaotic condition must have been the universal didasion of light and its associated lorees throughout immensions. It is also moder feed that the first progressive step from the chaotic condition must have been the universal didasion of light and its associated lorees throughout minesters. It is an immension to the markets of purposes and chemistry in relation to incee god-like lorces. Professor Doremus then went into an eineoration of spectral analysis and gave in detail the important incidents connected with its grand discovery and development. He considered the undulatory theory of ight, the refinements of which spectral analyses are caputel, their great delicacy surjassing anything even in the imagination of the chemist. He dwell upon the power of discrimination by spectre when we have a proposed the incomment of the professor light and his powerful gaivance battery for purposes of limination of his subject, using the spectrum and a prism with an aperture of nine ministration of his subject will be supplied to the sun tiself. The transition was as from zero to unfinity—from a second to the element of the sun tiself. The transition was a from zero to un

a delicate thermometer capable of measuring the variations of the heat which our planet receives from the sun. We therefore would claim that the union of the original elements must have produced all of these imponderable agencies, and that these are properly embraced under the evolution of light. Dr. Doremus continued to elaborate his subject, and proved by practical demonstration that light is the fecus of all chemical constituents and the living and latent force of the universe. It is a great pity that empty philosophy and speculative theology cannot be driven from the freem and such practical and valuable lectures as that of Dr. Doremus last eveling universally enterproped. Such a one subodies the true science of life.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SUN. Lecture by Dr. R. A. Gould, of Cambridge,

Hass., Before the American Institute. Dr. R. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Mass., delivered highly interesting lecture on the above subject, under the auspices of the American Institute, last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Union, which was filled by a large and intellectual audience.

On being introduced to the audience the lecturer

said that the subject which he had ventured to select for that evening was so vast that for the short hour during which he proposed to claim the attention of the audience he could only undertake to speak in detail of a few of the many points which it comprised, or give them not much more than a bare enumeration of our recent additions to our knowledge in this direction. If there were any symbol of majesty and glory known to man it was most assuredly that resplendent luminary which was the source of all light and heat, whose splendor the unprotected eye may not behold, the mere attraction of whose meridian rays prescribed the tropic and the polar elimates and directed the the tropic and the polar elimates and directed the vicinsitudes of summer and winter. The mighty alternations of day and night were but the dictates of the sun's presence or absence, while the effulgence of the full-orbed moon, the brilliancy of Jupiter and Yeaus and the rays of the comet which flits across the skies were but the reflections in a feeole manner of the sun's light. It was no wonder that in days gone by, then, that this mighty planet received the title of Deity. What to the disciples of Zoroaster had seemed to be a revelation modern science had found out to be an existing truth. Well did the old philosopher Theon, the father of Hypatia, speak of the great luminary as "the all-vivitying heart of the universe. We had every reason to believe that Pythagoras and his immediate disciples taught the doctrine in Egypt that the sun was the centre of the universe, and that the earth revolved sround him once a year. Three and a half centuries after the Archimedes determined the sun's diameter as between twenty-three and twenty-seven minutes. We determined the measure of distances by measuring what is called the parallax of the sun's diameter as between twenty-three and twenty-seven minutes. We determined the measure of distances to the earth offered the greatest advantages for determining the sun's parallax; for that reason many observations of these planets had been made at well determined points on the earth distant from each other. The sun was one hundred and nue times the diameter of the earth; so that the earth, as seen from the sun, would appear but as a little more than the twelve-thousandth part as large as the sun appeared to us. If we were to represent the earth by an orange of the average size the sun would, on the same scale by a globe four and a half feet in diameter to a distance of thirty rods. But if we denoted the earth by an orange of the average size the sun would, on the same scale, appear as a globe twenty-five feet in diameter half a mile of. A locometive engine would consume three fund vicinsitudes of summer and winter. The mighty alternations of day and night were but the dictates

ton Ohio, and containing numerous black spots on the surface. He also gave various illustrations of the changes which the sun undergoes, on diagrams, and concluded his lecture amid the applause of the

A DUTCHESS COUNTY MYSTERY.

Death of . Wealthy Farmer-Singular Obstruction to . Coroner-Indignation of the People-No One Will Testify.

POUGHKERPSIR, Jan. 21, 1870.

On the night of January 5, as sirendy reported in the Herald, the residence of Robert Thorn, a Dutchess county farmer, residing on the Hackensack road, six miles from this city, was visited by three masked burglars at the dead of night. They and beat him, then placed him in a chair and bound his housekeeper and then robbed the house of \$300 in greenbacks, all the money they could find. There was much excitement over the affair at the time but neither Mr. Thorn or his housekeeper seemed desirous of telling all they knew about the matter. Vague hints were thrown out as to who the villains were, but even the police acted drownly over the affair. Night before last Mr. Thorn died I proceeded to the Coroner's office to ascertain if any nquest was to be held, when Coroner Andrus stated that there would be, and started down the street to see Mr. Thorn's attending physician, Dr. John R. Cooper. That gentlemen suformed Dr. Andrus that he was unwilling to testify that the beating Mr. Thorn received on the night of the attack was the cause of his death, but that it might have hastened it. An intimate friend of deceased conthat an inquest should be dispensed with. He also did not wish to have the case gain any more noto-Coroner Andrus thus concluded to hold no in-quest, a decision which, under the circumstances, was certainly a strange one, and which draws out much criticism; but the Coroner was without doubt the importunities of Robert Thorn's friends.

No one doubts that the old man's death was caused by the burgiars, and the people are indiguant caused by the burglars, and the people are indignant to think that information in relation to the rufflans is to all appearances suppressed and the wheels of justice clogged. Mr. Thora, previous to the defaication or the notorious Richard Aiken, his son-niew, who created such an excitement in New York city some time ago, was worth about \$220,000. Aiken, I am told by an intimate friend of the family, robbed him of \$65,000, and, I am told aiso, that a short time previous to the attack on Mr. Thorn which caused his death, Aiken arrived in this city one night after dark, registered his name at the Poughkeepsie Hotel and decamped the next morning by daylight. This was since his New York defaication. Officer Graham, of this city, has stated in substance Poligikeepisie Hotel and decamped the next morning by daylight. This was since his New York defactation. Officer Graham, of this city, has stated in substance that he knows who committed the burglary and attack, but that he could get neither Mr. Thorn nor his housekeeper to make an affidavid, consequently he claims he could not act, it was hoped that a coroner's inquest would be held, if for no other reason than to secure the sworn statement of Mrs. Jane Pratt, who, it is believed, knows who committed the murderous attack, but who remains silent, partly through the importunities of the deceased's friends and partly through fear. The whole case is shrouded in the deepest mystery and is the topic of conversation throughout the entire county. The fact that such an attack can be made in such a manuer, and that the victim dies and that no steps are taken to thoroughly investigate the affair is a disgrace to the county, and is another invitation to theves and murderers to come to this section where they may pursue their petarlous avocation successfully. The lace and head of deceased, as viewed in the coffin to-day, sue their befarious avocation successfully. The la and head of deceased, as viewed in the coffin to-da is black and blue, and presents a bad appearance.

THIEVES ON THE WAR PATH.

Heavy Sneak Robbery in Twentieth Street-\$2,500 Worth of Jewelry Stoles-A \$250

Burglary in Nincteenth Street. The thieves of the city have since their New Year's vacation exhibited considerable energy in the appro priation of other people's goods and chattels. One of the latest extensive and successful robberies occurred on Wednesday night, at the residence of John J. Goodwin, No. 32 West Twentieth street. It appears that about six o'clock on the evening in question the family left the house, to be absent for some hours two jemale servants remaining in charge. When they returned, at eleven o'clock, they discovered tha \$2,500 worth of diamond and gold jewelry had been storen from a drawer, where it had been deposited for safe keeping. An examination of the doors and windows showed no evidences of their having been tampered with. In addition to the lock the front door is secured by a chain. The girls, whose honesty is vouched for, declare that on the departure of the family they locked the house up securely and fas tened the chain, and that the doors were not opened with their knowledge during their absence. It is believed that the robbery was committed by a sneak thief, who secreted himself in the house during the day: but how he got out is a mystery.

The property stolen consists of the following ar-

One pair of solitaire diamond earrings, with gold and black enamel setting.

A round gold brooch, with black enamel bar across and four pearls in the centre.

One pair of black only sleeve buttons, with small pearl in antre.

and four pearis in the centre.

One pair of black onyx sleeve buttons, with small pear in centre.

One cluster diamond brooch, twenty-six diamonds—a large centre diamond surrounded by pear-shaped diamonds and other small ones—with chain and diamond-headed pin attacted.

One black onyx brooch, with gold and shell pendants.

One oval shell camee brooch, set with rather large pearls, figure of a girl and dog in centre.

One set brooch and earrings of pearl in round gold setting—light setting to show only the pearls—a little black enamel in setting.

One pair of gold and enamel earrings, with crystal ball, surrounded by a gold fringe as a pendant.

One set pin and earrings, Sevres chima, painted birds in a gold setting.

One set pin and earrings, Sevres chima, painted birds in a gold setting.

One set prooch and sleeve buttons, of plain dead gold, wound with raised monogram in gold in the centre of each.

One pair of Roman sleeve buttons, with a bunch of grapes raised in the centre—all gold.

One chain and locket of Roman gold, with bunch of grapes like the sleeve buttons. On one side of the locket are the letters "Spea."

One dead gold brogen chain for the neck, very fexible, with narrow closed links, with locket. The latter has raised links on chain and buckle on one side, and eacioses a photograph.

One very heavy rich dead gold broad bracelet.

side, and eacloses a photograph.
One very heavy rich dead gold broad bracelet,
ornamented with mouldings.
One broad plain gold bracelet.
One gold bracelet, with Etruscau pattern on it in

Dlack enamel. One set of Genoese silver, fliagree worked brooch, earrings and chain, with a small cross.

One set of single studs, with star-shaped back, in

One set of moss agate buttons and studs. One set of plain large dead gold studs The set of plain large dead good stude and other articles of minor value.

The particulars of the robbery were yesterday reported to the Central office, and detectives are endeavoring to seoure the property. It is believed that the robber is one of the expert Philadelphia sheak thieves who are operating so extensively about the wealthy portions of the city, with good results in most attempts.

Burgiary in Nineteenth Street-Two Handred and Fifty Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen. On Thursday last, during the temporary absence of the occupants, the millinery store of Miss D. Lyms, No. 11 East Nineteenth street, was entered by burgiars, who opened the rear door with false keys. and stole therefrom a large quantity of articles, in-

The Pranody Funeral Train.—The train tendered by Superintendent Prescott, of the Eastern Railroad, to the trustees of the Peabody Institute, to convey the remains of George Peabody from Portland to Salem, was completed yeaterday. The train consists of the fine engine the George Peabody, one beggage car, saloon car No. 77 and passenger cars Nos. 74 and 75. All the cars are new and have been built at the company's shops, at salem. The exteriors of the engine and saloon car were finely decorated and a photographic view was taken, but on account of the danger of fire from sparks the decorations will be removed before the train leaves for Portland. The interior of the saloon is hung with heavy folds of black and white serge from the centre, failing to either side, the windows being partially covered by them. The English and American flags, edged with black, form a part of the drapery at each end. The car is nessly carpeted, and in the centre is a bier, about two feet wide by eight in length, covered with black velvet and rimmed with sliver frings and tassels. The whole effect is sombre, but very tasteful. The two passenger cars which accompany the train are also hung with emblems of mourning, the folds of black and white serge meeting in the centre of the ceiling from each corner, and the sides of the cars above and around the windows are also draped, It is expected that the train will leave for Portland to-day and there await the arrival of the Monarch,—Boston Adverder Certifier, Jan. 21.

BROOKLYN CITY.

A Justice On His Muscle—Fire—A Receiver Convicted-A Dose for a Doctor-The Temple Israel Inauguration Burglary.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday ever the body of Robert Pickett, who died at his residence in Plymouth street, on Thursday, of injuries received in the foundry shop at the navy yard about a month

Jacob Simmons, proprietor of a small tailor shop in Third avenue, was tried and convicted in the Court of Sessions of receiving a roll of cloth, know-ing the same to have been stolen. He was remanded for sentence.

Judge Troy committed Thomas A. Eaves to the House of Refuge resterday for attempting to administer an unnecessary potion of opium to Dr. Lorette, by placing the drug in his coffee. The accused, who is sixteen years of age, was in the employ of the doctor and the crime is attributed to the intention of the urchin to rob his master.

The residence of Charles H. Smith, Herkin street, near Nostrand avenue, was burgiarously entered at an early hour yesterday morning, and wearing apparel to the value of \$250 was stolen. Otto Drutel, a young man who was recently discharged from the employ of Mr. Smith, has been arrested on suspicion of committing the office. James Buckley, Justice of the Peace for the Sec-

ond district, distinguished himself in an unenvisite manner at the close of the proceedings of the meeting of the Democratic General Committee on Thursday night, by striking and knocking down a delegate named Thomas Cavanagh, of the Twenty-first ward, who had incurred the lit will of the beliligerent

The German liquor dealers of this city held a seeting yesterday afternoon at the Ocean Garden, corner of Nassau and Bridge streets, and pledged themselves to do all in their power to procure a repeal of the Excise law. Several speeches were made in German and a commistee of three was ap-pointed to proceed to Albany in the interest of the

The building occupied as a bakery by James P. Shannon, on Third avenue near Sixteenth street, Gowanus, was damaged by fire, about eight o'clock yesterday morning, to the amount of \$1,500; loss on stock \$1,000. The fire communicated with the building adjoining, occupied as a grocery store by Thomas McCormick and as a drug store by E. C. Boyd, each of whom sustain a loss of \$300. Mr. Shaunon is insured in the Montauk Insurance Company for \$1,500.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock there was a congregation of about 200 Israelites assembled in the hall of the Young Men's Christian assembled in the hall of the Young Men's ChristianAssociation, Fulton avenue, pursuant to arranges
ments previously made, for the "inauguration of the
Tempie Israel." The object is to promulgate th'
new method, originated by the "Tempie Emanu-El,"
of New York, of conducting services of the synagogue
in the German and Engish tongue, in order that the
Jews who are not familiar with Hebrew may avail
themselves of the advantages of the religious services. The musical arrangonents were under direction of Rev. A. Rubin, reader of the congregation
of the Temple Emanu-El—an excellent combination of vocal talent being in attendance. Rabbi B.
Adier offered the inaugural praver, after which
the ark was opened and a scroll of the
law taken out. After the usual responses of
the choir the scroll was returned to the
ark, and the dedicatory hymn was sung. The minipter of the new congregation, Rev. R. D. C. Lewin,
preached the sermon. The regular Sabbath evening
services were then gone through with, and the benediction having been given the audience was dismissed. Rabbi Adier will preach in German this
morning at the services, which will be held at ten
o'clock.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE CARTAGE SYSTEM

Mass Meeting of Cartmon-The Proposed Change in the Cartage System a Blow Aimed at Senator Fenton.

A largely attended meseting of the bonded public store and ship cartmen of this city was held last evening at Piper's Hall, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The object of the meeting was to oppose the order recently issued by Moses H. Grinnell. Collector of the Customs of this port, by which the whole of the cartmen at present employed in carting bonded goods are to be suspended and the city divided into eight districts, one cartman to be appointed to each district by the Collector.

The order issued by Mr. Grinnell is to come into force on the 1st of February next, and the cartmen are banding together to prevent, if possible who employ their own cartmen feel that this order is an infringement of their rights, and at the offices of several of the principal importers of the city

of several of the principal importers of the city petitions have been laid for the past few weeks calling upon Mr. Grinnell to rescind the order issued. The petitions have been signed by the majority of the leading merchants and shipowners, and will be presented to Mr. Grinnell to-day.

The meeting last ingal organized by electing Mr. A. G. Reynolds as chairman. Mr. J. W. Cole acted as secretary.

Mr. Reynolds in calling the meeting to order recommended that the proceedings should be brief. The earmen believed that the action taken by the Collector of the Port was very unjust, and it was due to themselves that they should oppose it to the best of their ability. A letter signed "An Old Cariman." published in the Times of the 10th inst., was read and declared by the meeting to be written in the interest of the Justom House.

The petition from the merchants protesting against the proposed change was then read and a series of resolutions passed. The preamble to the resolutions stated that the change was then read and a series of resolutions passed. The preamble to the resolutions stated that the change was then read and a series of misrepresentations made at Washington by the Collector of the Port, stating that the majority of the cartmen of New York were democratiz, whereas they have always been and are now firm supporters of and tried friends of the war, government and the distinguished Senator, Reuben E. Fenton, and declaring that the change in the present cartage system had been made to punish the friends of that Senator and to reward his the priesent cartage system had been made to punish the friends of that Senator and to reward his enemies. The resolutions expressed the thanks of the meeting to the merchants of New York for their protest against the proposed change in the cartage system, and acknowledged with pride the services rendered from time to time by the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton to the cartmen and the workingmen generally, and pledged him the whole of their supposed had a feer a few remarks from Mr. Brew

A BRIGADE OF BURGLARS.

Cracksmen at Work-Four Cases Investigated

at Jefferson Market Yesterday. There were four different complaints of burglary nvestigated before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, the oldest offender being only twenty-two years of age.

James Gallagher, of No. 22 Downing street, caused the arrest of James Owens by detectives Van Quechten and Stilwell, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, charged with burglariously entering his he

Guechten and Stilwell, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, coarged with burgiariously entering his house,
at the above number, on Wednesday night, by means
of forcing open a rear door, and stealing a quantity
of jeweiry and money valued at \$100. Four trunks,
containing clothing beionging to Mrs. Gallagher, who
is in the country, were proken open and a number of
articles, the value of which is not known, taken
away. James Broderick, a resident of the same
house, testified to seeing the prisoner and an accomplice leave the house on the night of the burgiary in
a mysterious manner, with a large bundle in their
possession. He denied the charge, but was held in
default of \$1,000 bail.

On the night of December 11 the boot and shoe
store of Christopher Hackott, at 272 First avenue,
was entered by burgiars and a number of shoes,
valued at fifty dollars, sloiem. As the cracksmen
were leaving the store they were discovered by officer Little, of the Eighteenth precincs, who arresied
one of them and recovered the property, his accomplice making his oscape, but was arresied on Turaday night by the same officer, who resterday morning arraigned him. He gave his name as Thomas
Cunniff and residence at 50s East Seventeenth street.
A complaint was preferred sgainst him, to which he
pleaded not guilty, but was locked up in default of
\$1.000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

On Thursday eventing, as officer Young, of the
fifteenth precinct, was passing up Broadway, he
discovered three boys actuag in a mysterious manmer in front of the show-case of Arthur Genet, at No.
\$15 Broadway, and attempted to arrest them, only
succeeding, however, in decaming one of them,
named Charles Hammond, fourteen years of age, in
whose possession he found a small jimmy. He was
arraigned yesterday morning and a complaint preferred against him by Mr. Genet, charging him with
attempting to steal a quantity of human hair valued
at \$200. He was july committed to answer the
Detective Le Rue arraigned Patrick Fitzsimmons

at \$200. He was fully charged patrick Fitzsimmons non complaint of Lawrence Kennedy, of 349 East Twenty-third street, charged with burgiariously entering his premises and stealing a quantity of harness; but the evidence being insufficient to warrant the Justice in holding him he was discharged.